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Country programme document

Colombia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Colombia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $3,867,500 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $56,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 1 October 2015 to 31 December 2019.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

* E/ICEF/2015/12.

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Programme rationale

1. Colombia has over 47 million people, 32 per cent of them children and adolescents. The majority consider themselves mestizo, 10 per cent identify as Afro-descendent and 3.4 per cent as indigenous. Today three quarters of the population live in urban areas, and this share is expected to grow to 85 per cent by 2050.

2. Despite an internal armed conflict that has affected the country for over 50 years, Colombia has managed to improve opportunities and quality of life for its citizens. Since 1990, Colombia's Human Development Index has increased by 20 per cent. Colombia is an upper-middle-income country with an advanced legal and political framework. Sustained growth and the expansion of social protection programmes have contributed to the decrease in income poverty from 49.7 per cent in 2002 to 28.5 per cent in 2014 and the extreme poverty headcount rate from 17.7 to 8.1 per cent in the same period. The multidimensional poverty rate (defined as the percentage of people deprived according to at least five well-being dimensions beyond a monetary measure) also declined, from 30.4 per cent in 2010 to 21.9 per cent in 2014.

3. Since 2012, negotiations have progressed on a peace agreement with the armed group FARC-EP (*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia — Ejército del Pueblo* (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army)). This guerrilla group has the largest number of combatants and the biggest territorial presence in Colombia. Peace talks constitute a historic step forward in ending the long conflict, associated with 7.2 million registered victims, of whom 31 per cent (2.1 million) are boys, girls and adolescents. The conflict has caused 930,000 deaths and over 6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

4. The current transition may further catalyse negotiations with other major armed groups. However, even a signed accord will not end violence and the violation of children's rights in Colombia. The current context still poses challenges: (a) implementing transitional justice; (b) effective disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of children; (c) implementing peace agreements on the ground; and (d) making reconciliation a reality.

5. Children are especially affected by anti-personnel landmines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices; recruitment and use by armed groups; sexual violence; internal displacement; and confinement/deprivation of humanitarian assistance. According to reports of the Secretary-General, there were at least 723 cases of child recruitment between 2012 and 2013. In 2013 alone, at least 43 children were killed and 83 maimed during attacks by armed groups. While it is impossible to know how many children are currently involved in armed groups, between 1999 and 2014 the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (*Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar* (ICBF)) assisted 5,694 children and adolescents who were demobilized from non-state armed groups (28 per cent girls and 72 per cent boys).

6. The Government's National Development Plan 2014-2018, "Together for a new country", has prioritized the issues of peace, equity and education. The first reflects the political will to build sustainable peace with a human rights approach. "Equity" entails a comprehensive human development vision, with opportunities for all. "Education" is seen as the long-term tool for social inclusion and economic

growth. The country programme supports these three pillars which are critical for children and adolescents as both recipients and agents of change for reconciliation and development.

7. The poorest regions of the country, where the majority of rural, indigenous and Afro-descendent communities live, show the highest presence of non-state armed groups and illegal economic activities. The impact of conflict on children multiplies the effects of other forms of violence at home, in school and in the surrounding environment.

8. Gender-based violence, especially sexual violence against children, constitutes a critical threat, even while the incidence is grossly underreported. As an indicator, the teen pregnancy rate for girls aged 15-19 years reached 19.5 per cent in 2010. Other information comes from forensic examinations associated with alleged sexual offenses. In 2013, 17,906 cases of these procedures were performed on children and adolescents, 84 per cent of which were for girls and 16 per cent boys. In the context of the armed conflict, gender-based violence is even more difficult to measure and prosecute. Independent sources estimate that between 2008 and 2012, there were at least 48,915 victims of sexual violence under 18 years of age (41,313 girls and 7,602 boys) whose alleged perpetrators were members of armed groups.

9. The risks associated with the armed conflict are exacerbated by the country's vulnerability to natural disasters. Recurrent environmental phenomena cause landslides and floods or extremely dry seasons and water restrictions with increasing intensity, which impact children most directly. In 2013 alone, the Government reported that 37,834 people were affected by natural disasters, primarily floods and landslides.

10. Education contributes significantly to equity, peacebuilding and reconciliation. In recent years, Colombia's education system has achieved significant progress, with a steady increase in coverage at all grade levels. The most recent available data (2012) indicate that in both primary and lower secondary education, gross enrolment is above 100 per cent (including children older than their grade level). In preschool and upper secondary education, coverage is around 97 and 75 per cent respectively. National and international test scores have improved in recent years.

11. Although the national school dropout rate in primary and secondary education has been reduced from 4.9 per cent in 2010 to 3.6 per cent in 2013, it continues to be high, particularly in rural areas. While the illiteracy rate was 5.2 per cent at national level in 2014, the figure for rural areas was 12.4 per cent. The newly acquired administrative autonomy gained by ethnic authorities with Decree 1953 in 2014 constitutes only a first step to address persistent structural inequities in the education sector.

12. Although state services are gradually including more children and families, and progressive laws and policies are already in place, many population groups remain excluded. In 2011, one of every three children lived in poverty. Adolescents living in rural areas were 2.8 times more likely than those in urban areas to live in multidimensional poverty. This situation is worse among IDPs; 63 per cent of IDP households live in poverty and one third in extreme poverty.

13. In Colombia, the social protection system is highly developed. However, several programmes are offered in a fragmented fashion with very low coverage in semi-urban and rural areas. A more child-sensitive social protection system is

required to reduce children's vulnerability. Challenges in service delivery remain in reaching all rural and ethnic communities. According to national statistics, the infant mortality rate was 17.5 per 1,000 live births at national level in 2012, but in six of the departments with the highest proportion of indigenous communities this indicator was more than twice as high. The under-five mortality rate is more than double the national average (20.5 per 1,000 live births) in departments from the Pacific (Chocó, 53.2) and the Amazon region (47.51); in La Guajira it is 39.6. In Chocó, the maternal mortality ratio is 224 per 100,000 live births, more than three times the national average (65.9).

14. Lessons learned from the midterm review (2011) and the 2014 evaluation of cooperation with two major donors (Canada and Sweden), indicate that the role of UNICEF as convener has yielded tangible, sustainable results for children. The use of partnerships helped to transform national policies into practical solutions at the subnational level (e.g., intersectoral commissions to prevent child recruitment and the national early childhood development (ECD) strategy). Using broad partnerships, the new programme will continue to contribute to removing bottlenecks hindering the impact of laws and policies which, however progressive, are not reaching all children, families and communities.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The overall goal of the new country programme is to ensure that children and adolescents enjoy their rights through equal access to social services, improve their learning outcomes and are effectively protected against violence, thus contributing to peacebuilding and reconciliation. The programme will promote a change in the enabling environment, ensuring that the rights of children and adolescents come first and are guaranteed by law and practice, in the likely context of a peace agreement. The programme will also address factors in supply and demand of basic social services for children. The programme has four components: child protection; inclusive education; survival and development of young children; and social inclusion and monitoring of child rights.

16. UNICEF advocates for increased alignment of government policies and practice with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the post-2015 agenda. The programme is in line with the pillars and strategies of the National Development Plan. The UNICEF programme is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in the areas of peacebuilding and sustainable development.

17. The National Development Plan recognizes that "peace is local" ("*La paz es territorial*"). The programme will focus on ensuring peace dividends for children by establishing links between the Government's administration and the provision of social services at local level. This will be achieved through technical assistance, capacity development and improvement of decentralized local governance, in particular in indigenous and Afro-descendent communities.

18. At national level, the programme will focus on advocacy, development of policies and programmes and monitoring. At regional and departmental levels, programmatic interventions will include support to specific demonstrative projects involving different programmatic components. Geographic prioritization is based on

a risk-informed situation analysis that identifies the number and location of the most deprived and excluded children, taking into account those municipalities that the United Nations system and the Government have identified as main areas for generating short-term peace dividends. In geographical terms, this includes but is not limited to the Pacific region from Chocó to Nariño; Antioquia, Córdoba and north-central Colombia; and the south, including Amazonas and Putumayo.

19. Field experience will inform national policies while national priorities will be translated into local practical solutions for children. Evaluation of models and good practices identified at local level will guide national policies and programmes in order to replicate them elsewhere.

20. In line with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan and a recent gender review, the programme will convene actors from the educational community to transform perceptions and practices that perpetuate discrimination and gender-based violence. It will also strengthen institutional capacity to respond to gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, advocating for comprehensive protection in all contexts including emergencies, and raising awareness and support in communities to prevent gender-based violence.

Child protection

21. The 50-year old internal armed conflict has exacerbated children's vulnerability to different forms of violence and undermined the country's capacity to achieve sustainable development. Children from indigenous and Afro-descendent communities and those living in urban, marginalized neighbourhoods are the most affected by violence. The child protection component will address the rights of children, both within the armed conflict and in other contexts of society, strengthening the protection system at national and community levels.

22. Despite recent progress achieved with the issuance of the 2011 Victims' and Land Restitution Law, child victims still do not have access to child-sensitive mechanisms of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition, the four components of transitional justice. At the same time, the regular justice system allows for different treatment for child victims who are recruited by new illegal armed groups linked to former paramilitary structures and those recruited by guerrilla forces.

23. The programme will support the design and implementation of an effective transitional justice and DDR framework, emphasizing the rights of child victims so that they benefit from the full support stated in the Victims' Law. The programme will also strengthen national and local capacities for mine-risk education in cooperation with the Directorate of Mine Action. UNICEF will engage in joint advocacy for policy reform on behalf of child victims, working with key government partners, such as ICBF, the Victims' Unit and the Ombudsman's Office, among others.

24. To foster adolescent participation in peacebuilding and reconciliation, the programme will use innovative strategies in areas such as sports for peace, art, music and culture. This will help to prevent adolescents from falling into the new forms of organized violence such as "post-demobilization" groups. The programme will use lessons learned from the recently evaluated national policy for the prevention of child recruitment.

25. To address widespread social acceptance of violence against girls and women and to increase effectiveness of the judicial system to fight gender-based violence,

the programme will strengthen the capacities of the National Family Welfare System and other key actors. This will entail increasing their knowledge and abilities to provide effective protection services against gender-based violence, taking into account age, sexual orientation, ethnicity and disability. UNICEF will promote behavioural change strategies among institutional and community stakeholders to reduce gender stereotypes that still undermine recognition of girls and women as right holders.

Inclusive education

26. This component is aligned with all pillars of the National Development Plan. The programme aims at increasing opportunities for girls, boys and adolescents from conflict-affected areas, including rural and indigenous and Afro-descendent communities, to access, remain and learn in an inclusive quality education system, contributing to a sustainable peace and effective reconciliation.

27. Despite progress, there is insufficient application of ethno-intercultural models where required. In areas highly affected by conflict, local authorities, communities and schools lack the necessary resources to ensure effective learning outcomes for children with diverse backgrounds. These constraints are intensified by economic, geographic and conflict-related barriers, hampering school access and retention. Existing curricula and teaching practices create additional obstacles, reducing relevance and inclusion. These factors affect populations in extreme poverty and rural areas most affected by the conflict, particularly the Pacific, North-Centre and Southern regions.

28. To face these challenges, the programme will develop models that permit the Ministry of Education and subnational authorities to improve their capacities to formulate, implement and coordinate equity-focused policies and budgets. This will increase, in turn, the capacities and resources for schools to achieve various results: (a) improved quality of education in rural areas, among indigenous and Afro-descendent communities; (b) increased access, retention and the return to school of dropouts; and (c) education for children living in areas affected by conflict and natural disasters.

29. In the communities most affected by the armed conflict, authorities, communities and teachers will be supported to guarantee that schools are effective protective learning environments. The programme will strengthen the capacity of local education authorities, schools, communities and the Ministry of Education to implement specific strategies that facilitate the reintegration into the education system of children and adolescents living in or returning to these communities.

30. The programme will support national and local education authorities to build up the role of schools as agents for reconciliation and peacebuilding. Schools will be empowered as rallying points to mobilize all members of communities towards shared goals of solving conflicts without violence and encouraging reconciliation with active involvement of adolescents, parents, teachers, civil society and institutional duty bearers. The programme will also contribute to developing tools, including guidelines and methodologies, to promote education in human rights, peacebuilding and resilience with a gender-sensitive approach.

31. UNICEF will foster flexible education models that are gender-based and context-appropriate. The programme will work with key partners in prioritized

municipalities to strengthen the supply of culturally relevant learning environments and services in indigenous and Afro-descendent communities. The programme will work with the public and private sectors and ethnic communities to design innovative materials, pedagogical practices and community education projects that include preventing gender-based violence. Models will be validated before implementing at larger scale and, where needed, South-South cooperation will be facilitated to share educational innovations with other countries.

Child survival and development

32. This component is aligned with the equity pillar of the National Development Plan as well as with the national strategy on early childhood development (ECD), "*De Cero a Siempre*" ("Zero to Forever"). The aim is to guarantee that young children who live in rural, indigenous and Afro-descendent communities have equal opportunities to be healthy, well-nourished and free from violence and to develop their full potential. This will constitute a tangible peace dividend. The programme will call for improved access to essential services and humanitarian action in unreachable areas due to insecurity issues linked to the armed conflict.

33. The programme will address four bottlenecks regarding the right to health, nutrition and development: (a) lack of coordination between national and subnational levels as well as weak cross-sectoral linkages among local institutions and service providers; (b) insufficient access to quality social services that are appropriate to the needs of rural, indigenous and Afro-descendent communities; (c) inadequate care practices related to ECD; and (d) limited capacities of ethnic communities to demand services that respond to their needs.

34. To address these obstacles, the programme will support the National Intersectoral Commission for the Comprehensive Care of Young Children and its constituent institutions to develop, validate and scale up community-based models that foster the comprehensive development of children with an emphasis on health, nutrition and early education. These efforts will improve coordination and increase local capacities to respond to the needs of rural, ethnic and conflict-affected communities. Moreover, attention will be given to responding to emerging health challenges for children, particularly linked to non-communicable diseases. As part of these elements, the programme will also support efforts of the Government and United Nations agencies to prevent and care for teenage pregnancies.

35. The programme will contribute to increasing the awareness and capacities of families as the main source of physical and emotional care for young children. This component will strengthen parental skills to feed children adequately, stimulate their development and respond to their psychosocial needs. Different strategies will be used, including communication for social change and technical assistance for caregiver counselling services, among others.

Social inclusion and monitoring child rights

36. This component will advocate for a social protection system that is more sensitive to children's needs and properly coordinated with the National Family Welfare System, permitting the implementation of a comprehensive poverty reduction strategy with a child rights perspective. The programme will support: (a) effective decentralization of basic services from the social sector; (b) incorporation of the child poverty multidimensional measurement into the national strategy to reduce

extreme poverty; and (c) design and implementation of a national policy for children, adolescents and youth.

37. UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of public and private actors to coordinate strategies and devise tools for planning, allocating and monitoring resources for children's rights. These initiatives will be complemented by support for policy and programme evaluations in favour of children.

38. Social inclusion strategies depend heavily on strengthening systems to monitor the situation of the most disadvantaged children and families. Increasing support to strengthen national and subnational monitoring and evaluation structures of this kind, in both development and humanitarian settings, will better inform policies and programmes and identify resources to leverage results for children and adolescents. Continued development of innovative monitoring instruments, such as the DevInfo-derived tool "Sinfonía" (*Sistema de Información de Niñez y Adolescencia* (Information System on Childhood and Adolescence)) will support government efforts.

39. Children and adolescents have a key role to play as agents of change who can contribute to peacebuilding and reconciliation. Given the isolated and disparate efforts at empowerment and participation of children, the national Government, through the Ministry of Interior, has highlighted the need to organize and consolidate one public policy that effectively guarantees children's right to participate in public life. The programme will facilitate national consensus on content, strategies and monitoring mechanisms of this policy, with emphasis on empowering girls.

40. UNICEF sees an opportunity to develop strategic partnerships with both private and public sector stakeholders. In the private sector, the programme will focus on improving business practices with corporate social responsibility strategies, in order to protect children's rights. This includes mobilizing resources through corporate philanthropy. On the public side, UNICEF will continue to strengthen the *Hechos y Derechos* ("Facts and Rights") partnership (an alliance with different government branches) to advocate for the rights of children and adolescent at all levels of governance.

Cross-sectoral component

41. The cross-sectoral component will support all activities related to programme implementation and management, including technical and strategic assistance. This includes staff costs for programme monitoring and evaluation, disaster risk reduction and communications. UNICEF will also increase its efforts in private fundraising and partnerships (PFP), raising funds for children in Colombia and in other parts of the world. Communication plays a key role in advancing children's rights, especially in a post-peace agreement context. This area includes branding, advocacy and resource leveraging.

42. The PFP area will focus on three fundraising channels: recurrent individual donors; corporate fundraising; and legacies. The local market's potential in terms of individual donors has increased to 1.8 million people. PFP will seek to increase private funds by engaging individuals and corporate partners not only as donors but also as duty bearers.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child protection	467.5	29 000	29 467.5
Inclusive education	1 000	14 000	15 000
Child survival and development	500	6 000	6 500
Social inclusion and monitoring child rights	700	6 000	6 700
Cross-sectoral	1 200	1 000	2 200
Total	**3 867.5**	**56 000**	**59 867.5**

Programme and risk management

43. This CPD outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

44. The United Nations country team (UNCT) will establish relevant mechanisms to coordinate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. Annual workplans will be developed together with government partners to operationalize the country programme. When appropriate, the workplans will be developed jointly with other UNCT members.

45. UNICEF will closely monitor the results of the country programme through periodic programme reviews and semi-annual reviews with implementing partners, while ensuring compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers. Situation analysis, combined with the results from the periodic programme reviews and risk assessments, will allow UNICEF to identify, mitigate and address emerging programme risks.

46. The country programme's risk assessment highlights insufficient funding for the programmatic, emergency and safety and security activities of the country office. Resource mobilization efforts will therefore be intensified. In the scenario of a signed peace agreement, international support to the transition may well increase the availability of aid resources for Colombia, at least in the short term. UNICEF will develop innovative strategies to leverage resources and to keep diversifying its funding base. Additional resources for transitional justice, DDR and peacebuilding processes will be managed by the country office as other resources-emergency funds that will facilitate a temporary increase in programmatic activities without changing the basic structure of the office.

47. UNICEF will continue to participate in the United Nations security management system, in strict compliance with all minimum operating security standards. The office will monitor indicators for natural and man-made disasters and periodically update the UNICEF early warning and early action system. This will

include disaster risk reduction activities to strengthen local resilience and emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Monitoring and evaluation

48. UNICEF, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Presidential Agency of Cooperation and the National Planning Department (*Departamento Nacional de Planeación* (DNP)) will jointly monitor implementation of the country programme, along with relevant lead sectoral institutions. Regular meetings and field reviews will be organized. The office will carry out annual review meetings as well as a gender review to document progress in achieving results and make adjustments as needed.

49. The programme will base key decisions and strategies on sound evidence regarding main determinants and bottlenecks that affect full realization of children's rights. UNICEF will encourage more systematic conflict-sensitivity analysis to understand short- and medium-term transition towards peacebuilding and reconciliation.

50. The situation analysis will be updated periodically, based on reliable data and reports and sectoral and subnational population research. The situation analysis will be elaborated with leading government counterparts, such as ICBF, DNP, the Department for Social Prosperity and the National Bureau of Statistics. The data and analysis shared with these partners should have an impact on decision-making process, resource allocation and strategy adoption to transform children's lives. The use of rolling situation analysis will allow to adjust the country programme. UNICEF will work with other United Nations agencies to strengthen national and subnational monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as highlighting the situation of girls, boys and adolescents in the process of monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF.

51. Substantive efforts will be put in evaluating programme results, particularly in assessing the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of pilot models that may be taken to scale by national partners. The evaluation plan includes major evaluation processes that the programme seeks to support in key areas of interest for children and adolescents.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Colombia-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2015-2019

Component 1. Child protection							
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 4, 19, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 **National priorities:** National Development Plan, 'Together for a new country: Peace, equity and education'. Pillars: Peace and Education. Crosscutting strategies: Security, justice, and democracy for peacebuilding; Social mobility.							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Peacebuilding **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution** (Not yet available)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Child protection.							
UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners, partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by country programme outcome** (*In thousands of United States dollars*)		
					RR	***OR***	***Total***
By 2019, child protection institutions and local authorities, in priority geographical areas, formulate and implement efficient transitional justice and DDR programmes, oriented to protect children and adolescents affected by the armed conflict and guarantee their rights	Number of children associated with illegal armed forces, who have been released and reintegrated with their families, and receive appropriate care and services (Annual) Baseline (2014): 277 Target (2019): 800 Percentage of children recognized as victims that have access to administrative reparations processes: Baseline (2014): 0,15% Target (2019): 10%	ICBF records Reports from the national information network of the Victims' Unit	By 2019, the National System for Comprehensive Attention and Reparation of Victims and the National Family Welfare System have increased capacity to adopt and implement specific mechanisms and programmes on DDR, as well as mine action standards for mine-risk education and humanitarian demining, targeting girls, boys, and adolescents affected by the armed conflict. By 2019, national authorities and relevant actors have improved capacity to ensure transitional justice for children as formulated by the Victim and Land Restitution Law, including truth, justice,	ICBF, Ombudsman, Ministry of Education, local authorities, Victims' Unit, Police, National Army, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Task Force for Security Council resolution 1612, Directorate of Mine Action, *Colombia Joven.*	467.5	29 000	29 467.5

			reparations and guarantees of non-repetition. By 2019, girls, boys, and adolescents in prioritized geographical areas have access to and use effective mechanisms to participate in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes.				
By 2019, children and adolescents in priority geographical areas have access to child protection systems allowing them to live free from violence, abuse, and exploitation, with a particular focus on gender-based violence.	Rate of children registered as victims of domestic violence (per 100,000) Baseline (2013): 62.52 Target (2019): 80.00 Percentage of forensic examinations associated with alleged sexual offenses performed on children Baseline (2013): 86.3 Target (2019): 86 Number of girls, boys, and adolescents exposed to sexual violence, accessing to and use child protection preventive and response services (ICBF). Baseline (Dec. 2013 – Dec. 2014): 12,149 Target (Dec. 2018 – Dec. 2019): 15,000	Forensic Medicine National Institute of Health ICBF	By 2019, government institutions and child protection networks at national and community levels are equipped to implement mechanisms to increase coordination and the use of common standards for the protection of children against violence, including GBV. By 2019, girls/boys/adolescents from prioritized high-risk areas who are exposed to violence have access to and use child protection preventive and response services within their communities. By 2019, actors of the National Family Welfare System and relevant authorities in prioritized communities have improved their knowledge and skills to provide services and protect children and adolescents against GBV, with a focus that differentiates by age, gender, ethnicity, disability and sexual orientation.	ICBF, Ombudsman, National Attorney.			

Component 2. Inclusive education							
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 4, 28, 29, 30 **National priorities:** National Development Plan 'Together for a new country: Peace, equity and education'. Pillar on Peace. Crosscutting strategy: Security, justice, and democracy for peacebuilding; social mobility; good government.							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Peace building and sustainable development **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution** (Not yet available)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Education and WASH							
UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners, partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by country programme outcome** (*In thousands of United States dollars*)		
					RR	***OR***	***Total***
By 2019, girls, boys and adolescents including those from conflict affected areas access and stay in an equitable, inclusive and quality education system that contributes to a sustainable peace and reconciliation process	Number of out-of-school children in primary and secondary education Baseline (2009): 192,009 (primary) and 263,002 (secondary) Target: (2019): TBD (primary) and TBD (secondary). Survival rate from first to eleventh grade. Baseline (2012): 39.3 per cent. Target (2018): 48 per cent. Percentage of public schools children, improving baseline results in 'Saber' standardized tests. Baseline (2013): 0 (zero) per cent. Target (2018): 12 per cent.	Out-of-school initiative. Colombian case study (2011). Ministry of Education administrative records.	By 2019, the Ministry of Education and subnational authorities have increased capacity to provide quality-learning opportunities for girls, boys and adolescents and to reduce dropout factors. By 2019, schools, local authorities and communities most vulnerable to the armed conflict and the Ministry of Education are better equipped to provide relevant and appropriate services that guarantee the right to education for all girls, boys, adolescents and their teachers, living in or returning to these communities. By 2019, schools and local communities have access to validated tools to develop and promote school-based peacebuilding, reconciliation and resilience initiatives. By 2019, the Ministry of Education, certified subnational entities and local authorities in prioritized municipalities, improved their capacity to provide culturally relevant learning environments to indigenous and afro-descendants girls, boys and adolescents aimed for better education outcomes.	Ministry of Education, local secretariats, Indigenous and afro-descendant organizations.	1 000	14 000	15 000

Component 3. Child survival and development							
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 4, 6, 24 **National priorities:** National Development Plan 'Together for a new country: Peace, equity and education'. Pillars: Equity and Peace. Crosscutting strategies: Social mobility. Good government.							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Sustainable development **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution** (Not yet available)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Health and nutrition.							
UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners, partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by country programme outcome** (*In thousands of United States dollars*)		
					RR	***OR***	***Total***
By 2019, girls and boys under age 5 in rural, indigenous and afro-descendant communities benefit from culturally appropriate implementation of the national strategy *De Cero a Siempre* and other relevant policies.	MMR in disperse rural areas. Baseline (2013): 105.2. Target (2018): 80 Number of live births attended by skilled personnel Baseline (2013): 655,218. Target (2019): 655,000 Number of young children accessing comprehensive attention, within the framework of *Cero a Siempre* strategy Baseline (2014): 1,051,000. Target (2019): 2,000,000 Number of education agents that are qualified in comprehensive care	Vital statistics report from National Bureau of Statistics. ECD services records	By 2019, local authorities and service providers have increased capacity to deliver culturally appropriate and community-based interventions to prevent malnutrition and maternal and child morbidity and mortality, including non-communicable diseases. By 2019, ICBF has validated quality standards that are culturally appropriated to implement comprehensive care strategies for ECD, that involve families and child development centres. By 2019, families have strengthened parental skills for quality caregiver/child interaction, to provide a safe and stimulating home environment, and to develop gender-sensitive attitudes and behaviours that prevent violence, maltreatment or neglect. By 2019, indigenous and afro-descendant organizations have increased knowledge and capacity to demand quality and	Ministries of Health and Education; ICBF, UNFPA, UN-Women, PAHO, Indigenous and afro-descendant authorities	500	6 000	6 500

	of young children Baseline (2014): 49,672. Target (2018): 100,000.		culturally appropriate health, nutrition and ECD services.				

Component 4. Social inclusion and monitoring child rights							
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 3, 4, 12, 13, 15 **National priorities:** National Development Plan 'Together for a new country: Peace, equity and education'. Pillar on Peace. Crosscutting strategy: Security, justice, and democracy for peacebuilding; social mobility; good government.							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Peacebuilding **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution** (Not yet available)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Social Inclusion							
UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners, partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by country programme outcome** (*In thousands of United States dollars*)		
					RR	***OR***	***Total***
By 2019, public institutions and civil society actors formulate, implement and evaluate more efficient budgets and effective public policies, oriented to reduce inequalities and guarantee girls, boys and adolescents rights.	Number of young children that are beneficiaries of the social programme RED UNIDOS, accessing comprehensive attention. Baseline (2014): 416,169 Target: To be determined Incidence of multidimensional poverty on children Baseline (2011): 34 per cent Target (2019): 24 per cent Official calculation of social expenditure for children as share of GDP Baseline: Non-existent Target: Annual reports produced	National reports on poverty (National Bureau of Statistics). National budgets and public expenditures reviews	By 2019, leading institutions of the Social Protection System have the evidence, tools and capacity to reduce child poverty, involving civil society and the private sector. By 2019, the decision-making bodies responsible for the social policy at national and sub-national levels, have increased capacities to design and coordinate child-friendly policies, programmes and budgets. By 2019, government authorities are equipped to implement validated strategies and mechanisms to guarantee children and adolescents effective	ICBF, Ministry of Interior DNP National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty, Local authorities. *Hechos & Derechos* partnership.	700	6 000	6 700

				participation under the framework of the corresponding national and subnational policies. By 2019, government and civil society use validated tools and data for regular monitoring of the situation of children and for evaluating related policies and programmes. By 2019, government and civil society use validated tools and data for regular monitoring and evaluation of budgets and expenditures for children.				
Total resources:						**3 867.5**	**56 000**	**56 867.5**